BROTHER PHIL.

Edith Forrest lifted a pair of pretty blue eyes to her husband's face—pretty soft eyes, with wistfulness all among their velvety shadows.

"It is so lonesome of an evening. Harry! Please stay at home to-night than Harry is, I'll like him the best, or take me with you for a change, that's all. Mr. Forrest smiled in a very supe-

rior fort of way-a sort of patronizing, indulgent way, as though it was the height of abourd womanish folly for Edith to have made the remark.

where. You must remember that be- jacket. But he said nothing. cause a man is married he does not tiest little girl in the world!"

ored smile it was, however.

"But I do get so tired of staying so much by myself, Harry. I am almost a stranger in London, and I am sure there are only two ladies in the house when she when she when she ried him. always running to their rooms. Harry -really I did not think you would were-married-and-"

ry's face grew vexed and stern.

"You are romancing, Edith. You know perfectly well I have never thought of such a ridiculous thing, and I do not want to see such child-jealous.

emphatically.

Then, of course, Edith's tears came in good earnest. "It's too bad, too bad! Harry is

getting tired of my society, I know he is, and I wish—I wish—I had never married and left home, where everything was so gay and pleasant, and there were never long, lonely evenings.

It wasn't a very good thing for Edith to be thinking—this regret for a life, which, underlably pleasant though it was, had never been so beautified and glorified until Harry's love came to her. But it was pitiably true that her husband's neglect of her of late had more than once made such thoughts, more than once had brought hot tears of wounded pain and regret to the blue eyes that other young men than Harry Forrest had thought worth their

most elegant rooms, was not such a show no signs of perturbation. home as she had been accustomed to, where everything was gay, cheer and The boarders were, of course, utter

strangers, and haughtily exclusive. Edith was reserved and shrinking, tle, a gentle little widow, who was almost as shy as Edith herself, and Mr Worthington, who was jolly and gay as she could be, little Mrs. Forrest had not an acquaintance in all the city. "It's too bad," she sobbed, bitterly

as she lay on the little crimson silk lounge, with her face all tear-flushed. and her rosebud menth quivering. " can almost see them at home now-Bue, and Jennie, and Sil, and the parlor lighted up, and perhaps Howard singing one of his lovely tenor solos to Sue's accompaniment; and Frank and her—her—"friend." Morrison will come in, and they'll have a delicious waltz, and then Phi will speak of me-dear, darling old He always thought more of me than any one else ever did—even Harry Forrest! I wish I hadn't ever married him, and then-"

There was a little expression of discontent and indignation coming on her lips-memories that would not bear comparison with her present gil-ded loneliness called them up, and it wasn't a good sight to see on a pretty married woman's face.

For an hour after Harry had gone out Edith lay on the couch, all sorts of thoughts running riot in her brain, until they were dissipated sharply by a rap on her door, and a card that sent all expression out of her face and home where there was such a large eyes except surprise, that quickly chapped into an evidenment of deanged into an excitement of de-

"Tell the gentleman I will be down in a moment," she said to the servant. Then she flew to the dressing-mirror, and saw that she was in a presentable condition, and then went down stairs with a smile and three unspoken words

on her lips:
"Dear old Phil!"

in somewhat unexpectedly—just in time to see Edith standing by the widow kissing her hand to a gentle-man driving by in a carriage—a hand-some, dashing looking fellow, with bold black eyes and drooping mustache—just in time to see the sparkle in his wife's eyes, and the heightened color in her cheeks.

"Well, who is he!" He asked the question so suddenly that Edith gave a little ery of sur

"Oh, Harry, I didn't know you were here! How you startled me "Doubtless. But that doesn't ex-

until her face was scarlet.

"He is a friend acquaintance of nine," she stammered. He looked angrily at her-angrily,

with a faint sense of pain mingling with the anger. "An acquaintance! Since when, please! Edith, do you know you are doing a terribly risky thing in answering any salutes from bold, fast men

Andresin

Intelligencer.

EMENT

I won't ask any more questions, but I you been?" insist upon you obeying me in keeping away from those windows."

And for the first time in their lives they sat down to their dinner with a promptlycloud between them.

"And I don't care," Edith said to her herself. "If Phil is kinder to me that's all. He wouldn't feave me alone as Harry does, and this very night we are going to drive to the park if the moon is bright."

And when Mr. Forrest came in that evening, about ten o'clock, he was again fortunately in time to catch the Edith to have made the remark.

"That is nonsense, Edith. You know perfectly well how ridiculously impossible it is for me to be either always at home, or take you out some-

His whole soul was beginning to expect never to be anywhere but where on fire with fury and jealousy, and he his wife is, if she is the sweetest, pret- found it remarkably easy to stay at set little girl in the world!"

He bent forward to kiss her, and sweet and charming that he would red Edith smiled-a suspiciously tear-flay- whether or not she meant it, or was only trying to cheat him into a d'sbe-lief of her recklessness.

But Edith's curious conduct-times when she was extravagantly gay, times There! And if you won't be good to ravings of insanity, if not sheer blaswhen she was dull, pale and sad-wor-

She never asked him to stay at home in the evenings now-of course she get tired of my company so—so soon.

It hasn't been three months since we so that she could have her own good so that she could have her own good time with her—"friend," Harry said And little Mrs. Forrest's sobs and to himself, ironically, for in his very tears evercame her entirely, and Har- heart of hearts he could not bring himself to say "lover."

His faith in his wife was too strong to admit a doubt of aught beyond indiscretion, and yet he was agonizingly

And, to further enforce his assumption of martial dignity, Mr. Forrest walked out and shut the door very

Then one evening the climax came, when Harry went home to dinner half an hour earlier, and found Edith reading hour earlier, and found Edith reading a note, which she tore into fragments the instant he crossed the doorsill—tore and threw it into the fire with flushed face and startled action. "Mrs. Worthington wants me to go to her room to-night. I suppose you

will be going out, Harry?" He knew she was telling what was

"Yes, I am going out to the club."

In his heart he hated himself for the falsehood he told, for he knew he had made up his mind to watch his wife well that night, and see if his

jealousy was warranted or not. Edith's cheeks glowed and her ever sparkled, and she seemed in a state of delicious excitement at dinner.

Then she dressed in a becoming toi lette of black silk, with filmy laces at wrists, and throat, and rich jewelryrather elaborate for a tete-a-tete with Mrs. Worthington, Harry thought, as while to have smile in theirs; and he smiled bitterly behind his newspa-

Edith was certainly very lonely.

The great, fashionable boarding-house to which Harry had brought her, and installed her in one of its

and, with the exception of Mrs. This- street, where he commanded the doors and windows; and ten minutes after-wards a tall, black-moustached gentleman drove up and rang the bell, and in a moment more his wife-his sweet, beloved Edith, whom he never loved so well as this moment of her falsityhis wife came down, and the two were

driven away.

It was the work of a moment to hail a passing cab, and the chase beran, and ended at the door of Exeter Hall,

It was a pale, haggard face that watched them all that evening, and a pair of eyes that were pitifully pained and indignant, and passionful as he noted how perfectly happy the two were—how Edith, whose sweet reserve and shyness had been one of her greatest charms to him-how Edith was so free in her manner to him, and how admirably the gentleman returned her pretty little familiarities.

It was an hour of torture to him. He sat there, remembering all the times he had neglected Edith-how she had so coaxingly asked him to "stay at home" or "take her."

He realized, as he had never done before, what a sudden and very great change it had been to her to leave her family of brothers and sisters, and, consequently, a great deal of young

He began to appreciate how careless he had been of the happiness entrusted to his keeping.

He sat there, repentant, indignant jealous, remorseful, ready to fly at that handsome, dashing fellow who assumed such an air of proprietorship over hi foolish, silly little wife-the lovely lit tle girl, who, not having her husband's Three weeks later Mr. Forrest came | society, had sought companionship else

> He never heard a chord of the divine melodies--he never heeded the storms

> occasional low laugh, her beautiful flushed face as she turned her profile towards him.
>
> Then the performance was over.

He followed them closely as he dared until he saw them take their carriage, and then the second chase began, the ended-at the door of their house, and then, from inside his own cab he saw the black-moustache sweep across Edith's mouth—and he heard her low,

morrow."
"Phil, Phil!" "It has come to the permitted familiarity of names, has it?" And Liarry thought, as he dismisse

cause to shoot another, he had. Edith stood before her dressing-case, who, in driving by, may have been the dashed in, pale, wrathful.

"What does this mean? Where have business," she replied.

If he thought to confront her in a falsehood he was mistaken. She flushed crimson, but answered

"I have been to Exeter Hall. Have committed an unpardonable sin ?"

Who is that—that man with whom you whither it goeth." Edith! have you any idea of what you

me, he will!"

Forrest stood dumbfounded. "Edith, do you know what you say? Oh, Edith! wife! are you mad that you dore speak such awful words? You love him!"

He staggered to a chair, pale as death. This, then, was the end of the reach of human investigation. In

ground; then her lips began to quiver, and her eyes filled with tears; then she went up to him and knelt beside

and-and we planned it all to-to make you love me more, dear."

And the lesson had its effect, for Harry Forrest remembers what agony of mind he suffered when he feared th worst. And he realizes that it might all have been as he feared.

There are farmers who are as stubborn and unwilling to accept the teachings of theory as are men in any other relation of life. They entertain a contempt for book farming, as they call it, that is absolutely withering. Fancy farming and fancy stock breeding are to such men the most triffing puerility
—it is boy's play that was never
equaled in frivolity by any game at
the fireside or on the green. Yet it is
last chemistry discovered its true coma fact that some of our most important position, and in 1814 Dr. Wells ad- cess and profitable practice in both these operations. Fancy farming is largely experimental—and it is seldom that ions on meteorology. experimental—and it is seldom that experiment in anything fails to result in some benefit. A prejudice against theoretical farming, experimental far-"She's already so versed in deccit that she can control her fear and impatience."

Finally he put on his overcoat, hat and gloves, and went out, to take up his position on the opposite side of the street, where he commanded the doors.

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The proposed in the Pennsylvania Legislature to pay Mr. Espy a certain sum, varying from \$10,000 to \$50,000, if he would make it rain over a certain ture to pay Mr. Espy a certain sum, varying from \$10,000 to \$50,000, if he would make it rain over a certain ture to pay Mr. Espy a certain sum, varying from \$10,000 to \$50,000, if he would make it rain over a certain grantification of seeing that success; and to-day he has the to Washington. The amount of gratification of seeing that success red that much of this fancy or experimental farming, experimental farming, whatever you choose to call it, is a prejudice which of the purpose, and forwarded weekly to Washington. The amount of gratification of seeing that success; and to-day he has the to Washington. The amount of seeing that success red that much of this fancy or experimental farming, exp are visionary men in all spheres of ac- would make it rain. We do not think tion, and they disgust us with their he ever got the money, as we are cerwild vagaries and schemes; but an in- tain he never made it rain over any telligent experimenter will usually do something to benefit himself and the world. Rogers, for instance, was experimenting in growing grapes from by fostering the natural conditions neseedlings for a quarter of a century, and during that time failed in many, and during that time failed in many, only instance when the amount of many instances to produce anything of rainfall can be influenced is in the value in the way of variety; but we case of a country naked of timber beall know that he produced the choicest ing converted into woodland by plantvarieties of grapes that we have. All intelligent experiments result in simi- bare by the destruction of its woods. lar blessings to the world, and gener- It is known from experience that woods ally in pecuniary profit to the experi-menter in the end. The breeding of from the effects of the rays of the sun, short-horn cattle is another example. and by their accellerating radiation, Mr. Thomas Bates, for instanceamong the greatest, if not the greatest add to its humidity, which necessarily among breeders—determined to fix the increases the rainfall. Even at the type of the best animal for all purposes-rapre especially for beef. He had fixed theories, and labored to reduce them to practice. In doing so he sacrificed anything that prevented success or retarded his progress. If success or retarded his progress. If dignity of a science in the true accep an animal was in any manner defi-tation of the term, nor has it yet cient, it was ruthlessly slaughtered and the result has been a perfect animal and an inestimable blessing to breeders and the world. It is our neglect to theorize to practice, that is proving an incalculable injury to our agricultural interests. In the former wheat-growing regions, or the east, there is now scarce ly any wheat grown. The wheat belt of our country has been moving constantly westward. Indiana, Michigan and Illinois comprise the wheat-producing sections, when the East ceased to produce it. Now the still more Western States are the wheat-producing sections. Well, why is it that the East doesn't any longer grow wheat? Because it can't do it with profit. Why don't Indiana, Michigan and Illinois produce as much wheat as formula of the winds deposited in the place where they have fallen. Thus Ehrenberg, with his microscope, identified the infuseria of the valley of the Amazon in the don't Indiana, Michigan and Illinois produce as much wheat as formula of the winds deposited in the under the winds deposited in the under the winds and to shipping on that occasion was, however, not very great, owing to the plants. Yet the tubers in this part of the ground sprouted first, and were always healthier than those in the understance of the plants. A great number of vessels took refuge in Milproduce as much wheat as formerly! Because they can't; and why? For the reason that the natural richness of edge, the United States has taken the the 9th, but had hardly got outside the soil tempted men to grow wheat lead of all the rest of the world, and year after year, without returning to the soil any of the elements taken from observations, so that the atmospheric it, until the soil was thoroughly ex- conditions extending over millions of hausted, and refused longer to nourish this crop. But the same thing is being

"Is he a good doctor?" aske! one gentleman of another, speaking of suggested by Sir John Herschel in plain why you were kissing your hand to—whom?"

The blush on her cheeks deepened to the park to-morrow—at five to—same and the heard her low, one gentleman of another, speaking of suggested by Sir John Herschel in an acquintance. "Well, people call him so," replied the other; "but as far that year the Smithsonian Institute as my experience goes, if I was a path that year the Smithsonian Institute triotic man, and there was going to be organized a series of meteorological a long war, I should like him to have observations at various points, extendcharge of the enemy's wounded."

They had been engaged for a States, which produced valuable re- culation, forestall the storm, and make And liarry thought, as he dismissed long time, and one evening were reading the paper together. "Look, love," through a period of twenty years, a time, that if ever a man had just he exclaimed, "only fifteen dollars for A similar course of observations was the general public the true nature of bits all the morning): "Who's eatchin' a suit of clothes!"

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Its Origin, Its Development, and its

From the Courier-Journal.

"The wind bloweth when it listeth, "You have done the next thing to it. but cannot tell whence it cometh, or and thou hearest the sound thereof.

dared to go? Do you know you have run the risk of losing your character— However true the above words might have been at the time they were spoyou, a married woman, going to a ken to Nicodemus, they have at the place of public entertainment with a present time lost their significance, and man who is almost a stranger to you? dith! have you any idea of what you ave done?"

She turned her face, pale enough true, "bloweth when it listeth," but its once mysterious and lawiess move "Harry, have you any idea of what ments are mysterious and lawless no you have done? Night after night I longer. If man cannot control its have stayed here by myself, until I tention you should have done, you talk to me this way! I will tell you, honestly, the gentleman who took me in few centuries ago such statements is very, very dear to me. I love him! would have been considered as the phemy, and the utterer of them would probably have paid for his temerity with his life. Through all the ages of the past the winds have been looked upon as the very essence of instabili-ty, and no one ever dreamed that their comings or their goings were within every other field of research men toil ed arduously, and made vast discovenected with the material prospects and physical condition of mankind, unt I very recently, no progress was made Vague conjecture, born of superstition took the place of scientific reasoning and confusion reigned instead of law Meteorology was a set phrase in the mouths of charlatans or astrologers, or consisted in some wild theories concerning shooting stars and the ignus fatus of the swamp; the former being considered as the manifestation of an angry supernal power, and the latter the delusion of a petty malignant de-mon who lay in wait to lead poor wanderers astray. The orbits of the stars were measured, and their revolutions completed, but as regards the movements of the atmosphere in which we

live and move, men knew little or nothing. Torricelli made the first step vanced our knowledge materially by very large extent of country, nor is it in the power of man to do so except ney, and the farmer on all occasions, infelligence and judgment of high orcessary for such a consummation. The ing, or a woody country being rendered lower the temperature of a district and present day, notwithstanding the vast diffusion of general knowledge, there is less known on the subject of meteorology than on almost any other subject. It has not yet risen to the among the general public at least, shook itself free of the old trammels shook itself free of the old trammels shipping interests of the country are of astrology and superstition. Still, a incalculable, and millions of dollars' great advance has been made, and es- worth of property affoat in the lakes pecially so within the last twenty years. We have arrived at a true idea of the nature of atmospheric movements, and the timely warnings given by the Sighave truer notions of meteorological subjects generally. We are no more frightened when fish, frogs or fruit fall stance among many, we may mention left as planted, but the other was covered to find the special stance among many, we may mention left as planted, but the other was covered to find the special stance among many, we may mention left as planted, but the other was covered to find the special stance among many, we may mention left as planted, but the other was covered to find the special stance among many, we may mention left as planted, but the other was covered to find the special stance among many, we may mention left as planted, but the other was covered to find the special stance among many, we may mention left as planted in the ordinary way, using stable manure. apparently from the heavens, but can a storni that swept over the lakes on ascribe such strange phenomena to the 9th and 10th of October, 1875, by washed until the soluble matter had their true cause—namely, that they which in severity has not since been their true cause—namely, that they which in severity has not since been been entirely removed, so that it could be no longer afford any nourishment to

south of France. In respect to meteorological knowl square miles of country can be ascertgined at any given time, and the nedone in the present wheat regions, and it will go on moving West until we This is the only rational way of solvreduce to practice the theory that the ing the great meteorological problem elements which the crops take from the soil must be replaced.—Western Kural. circulation.

"Is it a wedding | conducted in Great Britain by Admi-

out proper instruments, and also with- extensively and becoming more imporout any scientific training, it is very crude and to a great extent very unsatisfactory. The registers of the and various other publications, which, satisfactory. The registers of the and various other publications, which, Smithsonian Iustitution alone fill upwards of three hundred large folio volumes. All this was very well, and might assist scientific men in their included in the pression of the great mass of the peomician of the great mass of the gr might assist scientific men in their in-vestigations, but was of very little use the various signal offices throughout

War be, and he is, authorized to pro- at 7:35 a. m., 12 noon, 4:35 p. m., and wondered I did not run away and go home. I begged you to stay, or let me go sometimes—not always, and you laughed at me. And, then, when I found some one who paid me the attention you should have done, you talk to me this way. Let the most lawless of the powers of nature, is as much the servent of the servent of the continent, and at other points in the States and Territories of the United States, and giving notice, on the northern lakes and on the seatons, are immediately to the United States, and giving notice, on the northern lakes and on the seatons, are deduced and telegraphed to the chief officer at the United States, and giving notice, on the northern lakes and on the seatons, are deduced and telegraphed to the chief officer at the United States, and giving notice, on the northern lakes and on the seatons, by magnetic telegraph and mature, is as much the search of the continent, and at other points in the States and Territories of the United States, and giving notice, on the northern lakes and on the seatons, are immediately the united States, and giving notice, on the northern lakes and on the seatons, are immediately on the northern lakes and on the seatons, are immediately on the northern lakes and on the seatons, are immediately on the northern lakes and on the seatons are incompleted to the continute. Three of the continute, and at other points in the States and Territories of the United States, and giving notice, on the northern lakes and on the seatons are incompleted to the continute.

Thus was the great department of the Signal Service called into existence. An appropriation of \$25,000 was made, and the new department was placed under the control of Gen. Myer, who, in its organization and from the Central office at 1 a. m. of the day of publication. In many in management, has shown an executive the day of publication. In many inability of the highest order. It was a stances people do not see those papers laborious undertaking; everything was till near noon, or perhaps later, which new, and there was no guide or precedent to assist him. The difficulties he cations have been deduced. The conhad to encounter cannot better be sta- sequence is that many people think

ly without precedent on the scale on which this was to be organized; to in the newspapers. Another circumprovide for that service in every part, both as to the personnel and to the that they refer to large tracts of coun equipment without a precedent example in this country; to establish a system of stations, with a practiced still be localities in which they are not observer at each; to negotiate with so. For instance, the Upper Lake retelegraph companies for a work on their part, of which their records show and Michigan and the adjoining terrinot even a semblance before attempt- tory, and it is seldom indeed that the ed; to diffuse some general knowledge same kind of weather is found to subof the plans and aims to be accomplished, and to secure the co-operation length of time. When the indications of scientific establishments, and of announce rain in this region, the Ohio those commercial interests for the good valley, or any other division, it does of which the work was especially not necessarily follow that it is going

The outside world can have little idea of the vast amount of labor this involved. Yet all was satisfactorily displayed at any station it does not accomplished, and the department put in good running order in the course of coming, but that the atmospheric cona few months, and its course from that ditions are such within the neighborday has been one uninterrupted suchood of the station as to demand pre-

At first people doubted the utility of terested. such a movement, and "Old Probs" Besides the four synchronous obser-has been made the subject of more vations referred to above, there are him no more. The merchant before great deal of miscellaneous office work. come gladly to consult him regarding the prospects of the weather, so that he is now a power in the land. From it, are required to pass through. The his office in Washington his lines of duties of this class of public servants communication extend over many mil- are very arduous, and, it must be said. lions of miles of the earth's surface, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. prominent points along those lines ed- them than did the last, and that their pertaining to their office, are stationed. who record and report at specific times the atmospheric conditions existing in the neighborhoods, and at all times note the peculiarities and changes that may occur within their sphere of observation. Consequently no storm of any dimensions can show itself on the coasts or within the boundaries of the United States without his having time-

ly notice, so that the districts most concerned can have due notice thereof. The benefits thus derived by the and around the coasts has been saved from destruction by storms owing to number of vessels took refuge in Milwaukee bay. One, the Tanner, laden the bay when the storm struck her and drove her ashore, where she went to called to the "storm signal," but he said it did not matter; he would go out anyway. He did, and lost his ship and his life into the bargain. Had others gone out as rashly as he did the damages would, probably, have been something appalling.

The benefits derived from this branch This course of proceeding was first of the public service are now fully recognized. The signal service is an acknowledged success, and adds new honors to the genius and enterprise of our people. There seems a peculiar carpet. fitness in the fact that the land that produced the electric telegraph should ing over the greater part of the United solve the problem of atmospheric cir- to know so many things that ain't so." the general public the true nature of bite all the morning): "Who's catchin' a suit of clothes? "Is it a wedding suit?" she asked, looking naively at her lover. "Oh, no," he answered; "A vast amount of material has been collected in this way, but as the greating of the subject up to 1870. This teach business," she replied.

So If nature designed a man to be a drunkard, he would have been considered in Great Eritain by Maintenance of a man "bear and the writers that have ever treated of the subject up to 1870. This teach ing of the public is going on more bear of a man "bear of a man "bear of a man "bear of a man "bear of a man being in advance of his age," but who often hear of a man "bear of the subject up to 1870. This teach ing of the public is going on more bear of a man being in advance of his age," but who often hear of a man "bear of the subject up to 1870. This teach ing of the public is going on more bear of a man bear of the subject up to 1870. This teach ing of the public is going on more bear of the subject up to 1870. This teach ing of the public is going on more bear of a man bear of the world "weather" than a drunkard, he would have been constructed like a churn, so that the more he drank the firmer he would stand. meteorology and the various conditions | fish "

"Resolved, That the Secretary of country, those observations are taken. those "indications" for the benefit of ted than in the words of his first annual report:

"The organization of a service whol-

planned, have been some of the labors devolving on this office." to rain all over this extent of country but merely that rain will pretty extencaution from navigators and others in-

Besides the four synchronous obser he ships his goods, the ship-owner be the public can have very little idea of. fore he trusts his ship to the waters, To perform this work with the accuratheir remuneration is very inadequate, but it is to be hoped our next Congress from California to Nova Scotia. At will act with more generosity toward ucated and intelligent men, who have been carefully trained to the duties pertaining to their office, are stationed, a necessity in peace as well as in war.

Artificial Climate.

The growth of potatoes, recent ex periment shows, is considerably effec-ted by the color of the soil in which they are planted. The Galaxy relates that in studying the puzzling question why some potato fields escape blight while surrounded by others suffering severely from it, it was noticed that these fortunate plots were darker than the infected areas. Thinking that the greater absorption of heat by the darker ground and the consequent higher temperature might explain the difference, Mr. J. P. Hannay selected a piece of ground poorly adapted for tures were taken by a thermometer inwith wheat, put out on the morning of at a depth of two inches the soot-covserted in the soil, which showed that ered earth was, on the average, 1.77 degrees hotter than the natural ground; and at the depth of eight inches the pieces next day. Before leaving the harbor, the Captain's attention was dark earth afforded its tubers a warmer ing, "What in the world were you going to do with the milk?" "I was climate than light-colored soil. The ing to do with the milk?" "I was most remarkable difference was found going to steal a dog to drink it," was in the composition of the resulting crops. The soot-covered potatoes contained 22.5 per cent. of starch, and Sunday school, "did Solomon tell the those in plain ground only 17.5 per sluggard to go to the ant?" "Because," cent., and the granules were smaller in size.—Rural New Yorker.

The new style for fall dress as soon as school is out." like a rolling pin wrapped up in a rag his knee, for Aunt Mary's sake.)

suppose this is what you like, Nelly? Nelly. "Yes, it's very nice. But l You'd better not know so much, than rode on a real donkey yesterday-I 100" Minister-" Don't you know it's wicked to catch fish on the Sab-bath?" Small boy (not having had a what it will procure, it is no longer a

Bob Ingersoll, the sinner, occasion-

early to rise:"
"It is not necessary in this age of vestigations, but was of very little use to the public generally. One good result, however, was brought about, namely, public attention was called to the subject, and consequently on the 9th of February, 1870, the following resolution was offered in Congress by Paine, of Wisconsin, and adopted without dissent:

"It is not necessary in this age of the world for the farmer to rise in the middle of the night and begin his work. This getting up so early in the moraing is a relic of barbarism. It has made hundreds and thousands of young men curse the business. There is no need of getting up at three or four o'clock in the winter morning. actual time, at every station in the four o'clock in the winter morning The farmer who persists in doing and persists in dragging his wife and children from their beds ought to be visited by a missionary. It is time enough to rise after the sun has set the example. For what purpose do you get up? To feed the cattle? Why not feed them more the night before? It is a waste of life. In the old times they used to get up about three o'clock in the morning, and go to work long before the sun had risen with 'healing upon his wings;" and as a just punish-ment they all had the ague, and they ought to have it now.'

A gentleman who came down from Lexington on Saturday was asked how times were in that section. He said: "About all I have heard of lately is a joke on an editor, who, going away, left his paper in charge of a minister. During the minister's stay in the sanctum the following letter came from a mountain subscriber: 'You know very well I paid my sub scription to your paper the last time I was in Lexington. If I get any more such letters from you as I received last week I will come down to Lexington and maul h—l out of you! The minister answered: 'I have been trying to maul that thing out of the editor for ten years past, and if you will really come down and maul it out of him, then, my dear sir, I have twenty members of my church I will also get you to operate on.' "

A jury has found a man guilty, and then recommended him to mercy, because it was not clearly proved that he bad committed the ffense charged against him. There was less logic in its proceeding than in that of the jury who, although a prisoner confessed himself guilty, yet acquitted him because, as the foreman afterward explained to the astonished Judge, the prisoner was such a liar that it could not believe him.

At the police-court a confirmed rascal is seated beside a gendarme, who keeps a fatherly eye upon him, and, noticing that his prisoner is anxiously looking around, as if calculating his chances for making a successful bolt, remarks, affably, "Keep guiet, take your time; no hurry. When your turn comes they'll call your name.

ing to have lost money. The sum was but \$11, but of each visitor who called the finder asked: "So you lost \$50, did you?" Nine-tenths of the applicants promptly replied, "Yes, sir.'

said he, "yours was another purse."

X., walking with a clever doc tor, meets a pretty woman, to whom the doctor bows. "Who is she, eh?" the doctor bows. "Who is she, on the doctor bows. "Who is she, on the doctor bows." "Her bow was almost a "A patient." "Possibly. We're see, I not on the best of terms. You see, I was called to attend her husband and had the misfortune"- "Oh, I seeto let him die." "No, to let him get

"old country," saw a turtle for the first time, and at once made up his mind to capture it. The turtle caught him by the finger, and he, holding it out at arms-length, said: "Faith, and ye had better let loose the howit ye have, or I'll kick ye out of the very box ye sit in, be jabers.'

One test of a great mind is its instantaneous availability in an emergency. The boy who can drop a paper bag of eggs on the sidewalk and pass on without changing his gait, interrupting his whistle, or looking at what he has dropped, has a future before him, and perhaps something un-pleasant behind him.

"My dear boy," said a mother to her son, as he handed round his

plate for more turkey, "this is the fourth time you've been helped." "I know, mother," replied the boy, "but that turkey pecked at me once, and I

ged their pistols without effect, whereupon one of the seconds interfered. and proposed that the combatants should shake hands. To this the other second objected as unnecessary, "for," said he, "their hands have been shaking this half hour." A boy five years of age having stolen a can of milk, his mother took

him to task with moral sussion, and

his nunt would have him at the wood-pile or the onion-bed every afternoon make the average young lady look | The Major, (rocking Nelly on

> mean one with four legs, you know. When a man begins to love desire for independence, but the pro-

attailes, communications must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer. Re-jected manuacripts will not be returned, unless the accessry stamps are furnished to repay the pesseggs necessary clamps are furnished to repay to the views and thereon.

22 We are not responsible for the views and opinions of our correspondents.

All communications should be addressed to "Editors Intelligencer," and all checks, drafts, money orders, do., should be made payable to the order of E. B. MURRAY & CO., Andernon, S. C.

> PROGEAMME OF THE

TENTE ANNUAL FARE

October 24, 25 and 28, 1877.

WEDNESDAY.

Articles will be received and arranged for exhibition. Live stock alone will be re-ceived on Thursday morning until 10 o'clock, but must be entered on or before Wednesday. THURSDAY.

Gates open at 9 o'clock a, m. Exhibition of saddle and harness horses from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m., to close with a general exhibition of saddle, harness and halter-broke animals. Plowing match at 11 o'clock. At 12 o'clock the cooking or niest between girls from 11 to 14 years old will begin. Premium, China tea set. FEIDAY.

Gates open at 9 o'clock a. m. At 11 o'clock sharp the "Baby Show" will take place. At 12 o'clock the cooking con'est between young ladies from 14 to 20 years old will begin. Premium, China teaset. From 12 to 2 the final contest between saddle horses, single and double harness horses will take place, at which time the Committee will make their decision and tie the ribbons. At 2 o'clock there will be a tournament, at the conclusion of which the awards of the Committees will be announced. COMMITTEES TO AWARD PREMIUMS.

Committees will be announced.

COMMITTEES TO AWARD PREMIUMS.

The following persons have been designated to serve on the Awarding Committees for the Tenth Annual Fair. The ladies and gentlemen named are respectfully requested to report to the Superintendents of their respective departments on Thursday morning, October 25th, at 9 o'clock. Superintendents will return their department books, tegether with reports of Committees, duly signed, to the Secretary's office on or before Friday morning at 9 o'clock:

FIELD CROPS.—Joseph W Keys, Sup't. C S Mattison, Baylis Hix and W C Watkins.

CATTLE AND SHEEP.—RS Balley, Sup't. P G Acker, Joshua Jamison and Jes & Drake.

HORSER.—W T Dean, Sup't: M P Tribble, Asst. Sup't. Jas A Gray, D S McCalleagh, J S Beaty and M C Dickson.

HOGS.—John A Reeves, Sup't. J C Keys, M B Williams and G W Marct.

POULTBY.—B Frank Crayton, Sup't. Jas W Sherard, R W Reeves and T M Cater.

HOUSEHOLD "A."—John Eskew, Sup't. G W McGee, D L Cox and H I Epting.

HOUSEHOLD "C."—Wm S Brown, Sup't. Mrs J A Blowshold "S."—R M Rurriss, Sup't. Mrs J P Reed, Mrs D J Sherard and Mrs Mary Vandiver.

HOUSEHOLD "D."—John W Thompson, Sup't. Mrs Vashti Burress, Mrs M...tha Baker, Mrs E C Skelton and Mrs M. I Epting.

HOUSEHOLD "D."—John W Thompson, Sup't. Mrs Vashti Burress, Mrs M...tha Baker, Mrs E C Skelton and Mrs M...tha Baker, Mrs E C Skelton and Mrs H I Epting.

Baker, Mrs E C Skelton and Mrs H I Epting.
Household "E."—James L Orr, Snp't.
Mrs R L Keys, Mrs C A Reed, Mrs John C Whitfield and Mrs J F Wilson
Household "F."—Dr R F Davver, Sup't.
Hon J P Reed, Dr M L Sharpe, A T Broyles and B F Whitner.
MANUFACTURERS' "A."—G F Tolly, Sup't.
WA McFall, J J Acker and Wm Ranson.
MANUFACTURERS' "B."—W W Kussell,
Sup't. J C Whitfield, A S Stevens and L
E Campbell.
MANUFACTURERS' "C."—John M Glenn

Ecempbell.

Manufacturers' "C."—John M Glenn,
Sup't. N K Sullivan, J B Skeiton, T L
Clinkscales and W S Fickens.

NEEDLE AND FANCY WORK.—S H Prevost,
Sup't. Mrs Lizzle Mauldin, Mrs A B Towem, Mrs J R Cochran, Mrs Julius Poppe,
Mrs H B Fant, Mrs J L Orr and Mrs J W
Keye.

Mrs H B Fant, Mrs J L Orr and Mrs J W
Keye.

Fine Arrs.—B F Whitner, Sup't. J S
Murray, G E Brown and C J Hascall.

FLORAL.—John E Allen, Sup't. Mrs Jas
Wilson, Mrs J Reese Fant, Miss Carrie McFall and Miss Jeffle Edwards.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.—K Breezeale, R L
Keys and S M Crayton.

Miscellaneous Arricles.—J N Brown, J
Belton Watson and Dr M L Sharpe.

The "Bany Show."—Dr M L Sharpe,
The "Bany Show."—Dr M L Sharpe,
Sup't. Committee on Boys—Mrs B D Dean,
Mrs J S Murray, Mrs S Bleckley, Mrs Jas
A Drake and Mrs Georgia Brown. Committee on Girls—W J Ligon, F M Glenn, J N

Supt. Committee on Boys—Mrs B D Dean, Mrs J S Murray, Mrs B Bleckley, Mrs Jas A Drake and Mrs Georgia Brown. Committee on Girls—W J Ligon, F M Glenn, J N Brown T S Creyton and A T Broyles.

Any of the persons named on the above Committees, who propose exhibiting in the departments to which they have been assigned, will be relieved upon their giving notice to the President.

Superintendents are requested to be in attendance at their respective departments on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, and remain, during the hours of exhibition, until the close of the Fair, and see that the articles are not handled by the visiors. They will assemble their Committees on Thursday morning, and report all vacancies to the President. They are particularly requested to see that no person other than an officer of the Association, or a member of the Committee for his particular department, be permitted to participate in the testing or tasting of articles on exhibition. No premium will be awarded in any class of articles when this regulation is violated, which is designed to protect the exhibitor.

Superintendents will give their Committees every facility for examining articles, but they will carefully abstain from any expression of opinion as to the merits of the articles, and see that the awards are kept private.

J. L. TRIBBLE,

Change of Schedule on South Caro-lina Raidroad.

On and after Monday next, the 16th July 14, 1877.
Passenger Trains on the South Carolina Rallrow
will run as follows:

FOR CHARLESTON.

FOR COLUMBIA. (Sanday morning excepted.)

CAMDEN TRAIR. Connects at Kingville daily (except Sundays) with up and down day passenger trains.

Day and night trains connect at Augusta with Georgia Railroad, and Central Railroad. This roste is the quickest and roost direct route, and as comportable and cheap as any other route, to Montgomery, Seima, Mobile, New Orleans, and other points Southwest, and to Louisville, Cincinnait, Chicago, St. Louis and all other points West and Northwest.

Rallroad.

The up and down day personner trains come at Graniteville with Charlotte, Columbia and gusta Rallroad, enabling personners to any fifthat Road, between Graniteville and Columbia make quick trips to and from Charleston and pol on this Road.

on this Road.

The trains on the Greenville and Columbia and Spartanburg and Union Railroads connect closely with the train which leaves Charleston at 5:45 a.m., and returning they connect in the same manner with the train wich leaves Columbia for Charleston at 3:15 p. m.

S. S. SOLOMOES, Superintendent.

S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent. Greenville and Columbia Rallroad. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains run daily, Sunday connecting with Night Trains on South Leave Columbia at... Leave Alston.... Leave Newberry.... Leave Hodges..... eave Greenville at.

ANDERSON BRANCH-DOWN.